REMARKS

By this paper, claims 51, 52, 69, and 70 are amended, and no claims are added or cancelled. Accordingly, claims 51-55 and 64-78 are all of the pending claims. Support for the amendments presented above is provided throughout the specification and claims as originally filed. Applicants expressly reserve the right to prosecute the subject matter of the unamended and/or cancelled claims, or any other subject matter supported by the Specification, in one or more continuation applications. In view of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks, reconsideration and allowance of all the pending claims is anticipated.

Double Patenting

Claims 51, 65-69, and 75-78 currently stand provisionally rejected under nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as allegedly being unpatentable over claims 32, 39, 68, 72-73, and 75 of copending Application No. 09/558,922 (the "'922 application"), and in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,369,840 to Barnett *et al.* ("Barnett"). Applicants traverse this rejection at least on the grounds that the proposed combination of claims 32, 39, 68, 72-73, and 75 of the '922 application and Barnett does not teach or suggest all of the features of claims 51, 65-69, and 75-78. Nevertheless, in an effort to expedite prosecution, Applicants will consider filing a terminal disclaimer upon an indication from the Examiner that claims 51, 65-69, and 75-78 are in condition for allowance, save the double patenting rejection.

Claim Rejections 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 51-55 and 64-78 currently stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,006,252 to Wolfe ("Wolfe") in view of Barnett. Without acknowledging the propriety of this rejection, Applicants have amended the claims to further clarify various aspects of the invention not taught or suggested in the sections of Wolfe and Barnett relied on in the Office Action.

For example, independent claims 51 and 69 have been amended to recite *inter alia* the following features:

> …the first networked information monitor template compris[ing]… instructions configured… to cause the first networked information monitor to generate the graphical user interface having a frame within which content received from the uniform resource locator is displayed, wherein <u>the size of the frame of the graphical user interface is defined by the first networked information monitor template</u>, and wherein the <u>one or more controls defined by the control characteristics are the only controls provided on the frame of the graphical user interface for manual navigation of a network via the first networked information monitor</u>….

The Office Action does not demonstrate that the proposed combination of Wolfe and Barnett teaches or suggests (A) a networked information monitor template comprising "instructions configured… to cause the [] networked information monitor to generate the graphical user interface…, [] wherein the one or more controls defined by the control characteristics are the only controls provided on the frame of the graphical user interface for manual navigation of a network via the [] networked information monitor", and/or (B) that the networked information monitor template has a "graphical user interface having a frame within which content… is displayed,… wherein the size of the frame of the graphical user interface is defined by the [] networked information monitor template."

A.   <u>The Office Action Does Not Demonstrate That The Cited References Teach Or Suggest The Only Controls Provided On The Frame For Manual Navigation Of A Network Are Defined By The Networked Information Monitor Template.</u>

The Examiner acknowledges that Wolfe does not teach or suggest these features [the Office Action, pp. 7-8]. However, the Examiner alleges that Barnett addresses these deficiencies of Wolfe. In particular, the Examiner alleges that FIG. 5 of Barnett shows three different tabs that enable a user to navigate to different types of information [p. 8].

FIG. 5 is a user interface provided by a web page [Barnett, c. 9, ll. 10-15]. In the system of Barnett, the web pages are viewed via a browser over the World Wide Web

- 8 -

[c. 4, ll. 61-65]. Conventional web browsers at the time of the present invention present views of web pages inside of frames that include web navigation controls that are additional to any linking type of controls provided in the web pages (*e.g.*, such as the tabs shown in FIG. 5). For example, conventional web browsers present controls for inputting a new web address (*e.g.*, a URL field), a backwards navigation control, a forward navigation control, bookmarks of previously accessed web pages, and/or other controls.

Presentation of the web page shown in FIG. 5 in a conventional web browser would not address the acknowledged deficiencies of Barnett at least because the web browser would include "controls… for manual navigation of a network via the first networked information monitor." As such, in the graphical user interface provided by the web browser in presenting the web page shown in FIG. 5, the "one or more controls" supposedly provided by the tabs shown in FIG. 5 would <u>not</u> be "the only controls provided on the frame of the graphical user interface for manual navigation of a network via the first networked information monitor." Thus the proposed combination of Wolfe and Barnett would not teach or suggest the features of claims 51 and 69 reproduced above.

B.   <u>The Portions Of The Cited References Relied On In The Office Action Do Not Teach Or Suggest That The Size Of The Frame Is Defined By A Networked Information Monitor Template.</u>

The recitations of claims 51 and 69 require that the size of the frame of the graphical user interface associated with a networked information monitor be defined by the networked information monitor template of the networked information monitor. The Office Action alleges that the documents accessed over a network in Wolfe teach the networked information monitor templates recited in claims 51 and 69 [p. 5]. However, the portions of Wolfe that discuss the documents relied on in the Office Action do not teach or suggest that the size of the browser window within which the documents are displayed should be defined by the documents themselves. The portions of Barnett cited in the Office Action do not address this deficiency of Wolfe. For at least this reason the proposed combination of Wolfe and Barnett does not teach or suggest the

features recited in the section of claims 51 and 69 reproduced above.

C.   Conclusion

As is set forth above, the sections of Wolfe and Barnett cited in the Office Action do not teach or suggest all of the features of claims 51 and 69. For at least this reason the rejection of claims 51 and 69 based on the proposed combination of Wolfe and Barnett should be withdrawn. Further, claims 52-55, 64-68, and 70-78 depend from a corresponding one of claims 51 and 69. As such, the rejection of claims 52-55, 64-68, and 70-78 should be withdrawn due to the dependency of these claims, as well as for the features that they recite individually.
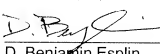
CONCLUSION

Having addressed each of the foregoing objections and rejections, it is respectfully submitted that a full and complete response has been made to the outstanding Office Action and, as such, the application is in condition for allowance. Notice to that effect is anticipated.

If the Examiner believes, for any reason, that personal communication will expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at the number provided.

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